

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

J. M. FERRES, Editor.]

FRELIGHSBURG, (L. C.) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1835.

[VOLUME I. NUMBER 21

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed for the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged. In addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and six pence for each subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, three pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

All communications must be addressed to James Moir Ferres, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

POLITICAL.

THE CANADA QUESTION.

Continued From No. 20.

ting—"Colonel McIntosh a fanatic brute, in the habit of dining every day with the other fanatic brutes, councillors," &c. Dr. Robertson, a magistrate, is the "father of lies"—again, "lying and deceitful magistrates"—the people, we are told again, "will have no more" of the Constitution—Mr. Stanley and Mr. Spring Rice are "declared enemies of the wishes and rights of the Majority," &c. &c. Such is some of the mildest and most decent language of this infuriated reptile, not published during the heat of a contested election, but fourteen days after its termination, when his party, after horrible scenes of bloodshed and violence, forcibly closed the poll, disfranchised numbers of the electors, and falsely returned him. This vagabond lawyer proceeds then to denounce all of British origin, and to forbid dealing with them,—he calls to the banks; to PRESS FORWARD, "and always take back the notes"; and they are bade significantly to DEFEND THEMSELVES. In order more effectually to ruin the banks, a FLASH BANK has been commenced or announced, under the firm De Viger & Co., the capital stock of which consists of nothing more solid than the well-known credulity of the poor Franco-Canadians, and whose directors, we presume, are the hired spies and informers of those names who figure in these pages. The upshot of this concern, it requires no second sight to perceive, will be nothing more than another swindling crusade of the clique against the pockets of the people,—that is, plundering them of their gold, and loading them with paper valueless as empty coffers can make it. Were the bank de Viger passed upon substantial resources, and really projected for useful purposes, we should be disposed to applaud the enterprise without reference to the absurdity of the national prejudices in which it originated, for the sake of a competition in the money market by which the public only could gain; but as it is and considering the character of its Directors, it can only be regarded as the device of schemers to extract real in lieu of fictitious money from their simple minded countrymen, for the purposes of continued agitation and personal aggrandisement.

From these sickening details of private, we turn to equally disgusting displays of public profligacy—from Papineau and his hired troop of De Vigers and informers, to the House of Assembly and the famous ninety-two resolutions. A mass of inflammatory or treasonable verbiage it has never fallen to our lot to read, fertile as our times have been of Revolutionists and Reformers, from Robespierre down to O'Connell, Hume, and Papineau. There is not real matter, assuming all the grievances to be well-founded, for a dozen resolves or a score of lines, we shall consequently stand excused for sparing our reader the infliction to which we have necessarily been compelled to submit, of wading through them. No less than thirty-six of the commencement are occupied with denunciations of the Legislative Council, because it has not passed all the bills sent up by the Lower House without note or comment, including, of course, those which provide meat, drink, washing, and lodging for the Franco-Canadian lawgivers, who can neither read nor write their own legislation, the 1700 pounds per annum for De Viger, the 1250 pounds for Roebuck, and some thousands for the Papineau—of which more anon! The infallible nostrum for remedying these crying ills is to assimilate the two branches of Legislature, by subjecting the Upper to the like process of popular election—a consummation in advancement of which a change in the constitution is prayed for at the hands of his Majesty. But the said Lower House, with something of that envy, hatred, and malice against property, vulgarly supposed sometimes to animate those who are not blessed with any, protests against any 'property qualification' for seats in the other, excepting within 'certain bounds' indicated in their address of 1833, which 'bounds' are no doubt so nicely adjusted as to include the major part

of the large families of Lacklanders and Lackargenters—the honourable Addressers themselves not excepted—within the category. Further more, abundance of threats are scattered throughout the ninety-two grievances—such as 'so long as the tie between us shall continue'—that the population of British America will soon be greater than that of the former English colonies' when the latter decided for 'the inappreciable advantage of governing themselves' with much more trash of a more silly and blustering nature. One of the grievances could not fail to be the partiality shown in the distribution of offices between the races of different origin, which appears to amount to the same sort of thing as the ludicrous complaint of our countrymen south of the Tweed formerly, and perhaps even yet, that we Scotsmen monopolized all the *bons bons*, snug birthis, and good places, both at home and abroad, and that honest John Bull pocketed nothing of the taxes he paid in any shape. The Papineau clique tells us, that the returns of the establishment of Lower Canada for the year 1832 contained the names of 157 officers and others, 'apparently of British or Foreign origin,' and of 47 only apparently of French origin; the population of the country being 600,000, of which 525,000 were French, and 75,000 British or other origin only. Passing by the fact that this statement of the relative amount of population is a notorious exaggeration, of which nothing but a Canadian attorney could have been guilty, it may be observed, in the first place, that, by their studious separation from their usurpations, their incessant quarrel, their defiance or contemptuous treatment of the government, supreme by right of conquest, the persons assuming to be the leaders of one origin had cut away the ground of confidence from under their feet. It is not customary in the new, any more than in the old world, we presume, to select for watchmen the incendiaries who are planning to fire the house. Again, from the wretched state of ignorance, and the want of education, as exemplified in the very body preferring the accusation, it would seem impossible, even with a roving commission, to register all the capacities, to rake together a sufficient number of Franco-Canadians—attorneys, notaries, and clique into the bargain—fit and proper for the duties of office of any responsibility. From a statement now before us, extracted from the Quebec Gazette, it appears, however, that, if any, the British Canadians are entitled to charge partiality. It is a list of—

Members of Assembly called to the Council, or appointed to offices of profit. [Here follow names not necessary to give.] The whole number of members from which the appointments were made is 733, of which—

Of French origin, . . . 557
Of British and Foreign, 151

Of French origin appointed:—
To Legislative Council, . . . 17
To Executive Council, . . . 5
To other offices of profit, . . . 20 having held in all 35 offices, 52 persons.

Of British or Foreign appointed:—
To Legislative Council, . . . 11
To the Executive, . . . 8
To other offices, . . . 18 [having held in all 22 offices, 37 persons.]

This does not bear out the charge of invidious national distinctions, systematically acted upon. Considering the admitted incapacity of the vast majority of the Assembly to fill any executive office, the proportion actually honored is greatly to the credit of the impartiality of the colonial government. 'Since 1833,' adds the Gazette, 'its choice has unavoidably been restricted by the declaration of the Assembly against the British system of government, and the established constitution.' Undoubtedly it would have been a curious system of defending the citadel to have selected the captain of each gun from the ranks of the disaffected. Before we quit the subject, it will not be amiss to record the inordinate appetites of the Papineau and Viger brood. The *Ami du Peuple* (a Montreal paper, published in French) publishes *seriatim* the names, places, and pensions of twenty-three persons, many of them relatives of those worthies, of course including themselves. The total *resumé* is £13,613 in favor of the placemen. Of this £11,900 annually is enjoyed by Papineau, Viger, and various relatives exclusively; and again the 'Cousins of Montreal,' being the aforesaid two people, with three other cousins famous under the designation in those parts—out of that sum appropriate to themselves the modest medium of £4,600 only, the spy and witness money of the Vigers not being included in the account; and two other of the relatives enjoy £2500 per annum each. So much for Franco-Canadian place hunting. Another grievance put forward is the 'obstacles unjustly opposed by the executive to the establishment of colleges (for education) endowed by virtuous and disinterested men.' To illustrate the malignant spirit of falsehood inherent in the party,

there only needed this accusation. Mr. McGill, a respectable resident, on his demise some years ago, left £10,000 wherewith to endow a college for the purpose of education, to be called after him. The heir-at-law and executor one of the clique, refused to part with the funds, and disputed the will. After being worsted in the Colonial courts, it was carried by appeal to London, and ultimately the decision of the courts in Canada confirmed, by which the bequest with interest, now amounting to more than £21,000, is ordered to be applied according to the testator's will. We shall merely state, that Viger prosecuted the suit—that Papineau advised, and became security, as we hear, for the £10,000, interest, and costs of action—and that Des Rivieres, the executor, since the cause has been decided against him, is bankrupt. The crime of the will, we suppose, was, that it did not restrict the uses of the college to the Roman Faith.

We cannot follow the Assembly in its rabid denunciations of the American Land Company, which, originating in Lower Canada itself, and not sanctioned by the British Parliament until after long and patient enquiry, has conferred incalculable benefits upon the country, by settling lands which, from their distance to market towns and roads, would otherwise have been long closed against individual enterprise, and unproductive. The crime in the eyes of the Assembly, is that the British population is thereby increased and increased.

We have said enough to show that it is high time to close for ever the reign of such an Assembly, and to remodel the constitution which could engender such a prodigy of ignorance, absurdity, and corruption. The people must be relieved when they so desire, and that will soon be universally, from the dominion of French lawyers rioting in the chicane and corruption of the old law, exploded in France itself. For them the feudal tenure is a constant golden harvest. By it the seigneur can demand the title deeds of every vassal; he has the exclusive right of grinding the grain of his seigneuries; he can resume any property within its limits, on repaying the purchase money, however improved in value by years of outlay; and he possesses other claims of a servile and arbitrary character, incident to feudal law, and as the Montreal address truly states, "bearing with peculiar severity on British interests." But although the Assembly, as Papineau says, could not, or would not, change laws centuries old, however absurd or mischievous, yet it betrayed no fear and no want of alacrity for change, when the Government, the Legislative Council, or the Charter was in question. A trumpety remnant of feudalism must be preserved; but the constitution, the great palladium of rights, may be infringed or destroyed to suit the views of a party—to reduce the British population, the real lords of the soil, to the condition of serfs and bondsmen. The catalogue of its crimes and its follies is long enough to justify, but alone the cashiering of the Assembly, but the castigation of the leading members. What good law has it not broken, and what bad law has it not preserved? It has expelled members from its body, as for instance, Christie and Mondelet, for successive Parliaments, and wantonly disfranchised the places they represented. It has accused and condemned public functionaries and judges, has blasted their characters in the public eye, and procured their removal, without daring to redeem its pledges of impeaching them before the competent tribunals. It has voted, wasted, and misapplied the public monies upon its own members, and all manner of informers and agents, solvent and insolvent—yet to so ridiculous, if not scandalous a pitch has extravagance been carried, that members of the House have been known to order portraits—ay, portraits—of themselves and others to be painted and magnificently framed, and the costs thereof have been charged and paid out of the public chest. Did we not say the Assembly was a prodigy of absurdity and corruption? We trust however, its days are numbered, and that it will be heard of only as among the things that have been. We have heard much of conciliation, but we hold the word to have been abused and made to be impracticable. For the last thirty years concession has been the policy, usurpation and arrogance the result. Public functionaries, remarkable for the zealous performance of their duty, and therefore distasteful to the House of Assembly, have been removed on simple complaint—judges for impartially dealing justice, in like manner discharged—the Legislative Council has been decimated to conciliate—and Lord Aylmer is not the first Governor-General who has been degraded and recalled. Has all this conciliation produced the fruits of loyalty, obedience, and public tranquillity? Have not on the contrary, civil dissensions, disorganization, *quasi* rebellion and treason, progressed *pari passu* with concession.

There is one, and but one sovereign remedy for this state of things—and that is, the re-union of the two provinces. This is a matter of justice to Upper Canada, now defrauded of her fair portion of the joint revenue—but it is a question of salvation to Lower Canada, if it is to re-

main a British dependency. But whether or not it is to remain a dependency, is not the subject in hand—it must be British. We have peopled it with our kindred; we have guaranteed to them the laws and the institutions of their forefathers, by Royal proclamation in 1763, by acts of Parliament, and the "Constitutional act" since. If the brethren of other origins can dwell with them under the same tents, and under the shelter of equal rights and equal laws, in peace and harmony, so be it; we hail the fraternal union, and would cement it at any price consistent with honour. But no exclusive creed can be tolerated—the free-born of Britain cannot be plunged into feudal barbarism, because the descendants of French serfs still grovelling please to hug their chains.

The population of Upper Canada, according to the return of 1834, is

All of British lineage,	296,544
The total population of Lower Canada may be estimated at	550,000
Of which the British is calculated at 150,000, but disputed; say how- ever,	100,000
French origin,	450,000
Total of British origin, to be continued.	396,544

From the Montreal Herald.

A glaring and wilful falsehood, which some time ago appeared in the London Correspondence of the Vindicator, has again been brought under our notice in the Correspondent and advocate of Toronto.

"Lower Canada Land Company shares, which have been at 14 pounds are now down to 7 pounds.—One stockholder has lost 30,000 pounds by the decline."

For the sake of argument, we admit, that the shares of the British American Land Company did fall from 15 pounds to 7 pounds each. The reduction, therefore, on the whole shares, being six thousand in number, would be 42,000 pounds, at the rate of 8 pounds per share. The 'one stockholder,' of course, must have held only three thousand seven hundred and fifty shares or five eighths of the whole stock. He must have been a mammoth, a leviathan, a whale. Who is the monster? Do, pray do, dear, good, kind Vindicator, do, pray do tell us in confidence the name of the 'one stockholder.'

But the correspondent of our respectable contemporary had not the shadow of a right to say, that the 'one stockholder' had lost thirty thousand pounds or thirty thousand pounds and pence by the alleged decline of 8 pounds per share. Such a mammoth, such a leviathan, such a whale could not be under the necessity of selling all his shares at a dead loss; and, even if he had sold them all, he would not, as he might be an original stockholder, have lost more than 3 pounds per share or 11,250 pounds in all.

To support our argument, that there could be no loss, where there was no sale, we appeal merely to the boastful assertion of the whole of the Vindicatorial tribe, that the alleged decline of 8 pounds per share was owing, not to the real state of the Company's affairs but to young Roebuck's parliamentary denunciation of the Company's character. Had the decline proceeded from the former cause, it might have led to an ultimate sacrifice of part of the paid capital; but connected, as it was, with a temporary alarm based on false statements and treasonable threats, it could not permanently affect the prosperity of the Company or the value of its shares.

Having convicted the Vindicator's London correspondent of a glaring, wilful and ridiculous falsehood in regard to the loss of the 'one stockholder,' we might reasonably entertain doubts as to the alleged decline of 8 pounds per share. We abstain, however, from doing so, and, for the sake of argument, again admit, that the British American Land Company's shares did fall from 15 pounds to 7 pounds each on the *Stock Exchange of London*. What, after all, does the admitted assertion prove? It proves merely that speculative buyers would not give more than 7 pounds, but not that intelligent holders were willing to take so little. We offer to abide by one test. Will any solvent stockholder in Lower Canada, where the threats of the Assembly and of its hired delegate Roebuck are appreciated at their just value, sell his shares at 7 pounds each?

FENCE POSTS.—An excellent method of rendering these durable in the ground, is published in the American Eagle. It consists, 1st. In peeling the posts, and in sawing and splitting them if too large; 2d. In sticking them up, under cover, at least one entire summer; and 3d. In coating with hot tar, about three feet of the butt ends, which are to be inserted in the ground—after which they are ready for use. We have no doubt the advantages of this mode of preparation will more than remunerate for labor and expense. Our reasons for this belief are briefly as follows: The sap of all non-resinous trees, will ferment in the presence of heat and moisture, and cause the decay of the wood. To prevent this natural consequence, the first object should be, when a tree is felled, to expel the sap from the pores of the wood. This

is done by peeling, splitting, sawing or hewing, and exposing the wood to the drying influence of the sun, or at least of the air. The process is facilitated too by immersing the wood in water for a time, which liquifies the sap, and favours its expulsion. And when the moisture has been expelled, the next object is to keep it out, by paint, tar or charring. In the mode recommended above, the moisture is expelled by the peeling, sawing and summer-drying, and its return is prevented by the coating of tar. The retention of the bark upon timber is particularly prejudicial, not only in preventing evaporation, but as affording shelter to various species of the borer, which, under its cover, carry on their depredations upon the timber. We have seen pine logs nearly destroyed in a summer by worms, where the bark had been left on, while those which had been peeled remained uninjured. The best timber is obtained from trees which have stood a summer, or a year, after they have been girdled and peeled.—*Alb Owl.*

FEMALE PIETY.—The gem of all others which enriches the coronet of a lady's character, is unaffected piety. Nature may lavish much on her person—the enchantment of the countenance—the gracefulness of her mien, or the strength of her intellect, her loveliness is uncrowned, till piety throws around the whole, the sweetness and power of her charms. She then becomes unearthly in her temper, unearthly in her desires and associations. The spell which bound her affections to things below, is broken, and she mounts on the lent wings of her fancy and hope to the habitation of God, where it is her delight to hold communion with the spirits that have been ransomed from the thralldom of earth and wreathed with a garland of glory.

Her beauty may throw its magical charms over many—princes and conquerors may bow with admiration at the shrine of her riches—the sons of science and poetry may embalm her memory in history and song—yet piety must be her ornament—her pearl. Her name must be written in the "Book of Life," that when mountains fade away, and every moment of earthly greatness is lost in the general wreck of nature, it may remain and swell the list of that mighty throng, which have been clothed with the mantle of righteousness, and their voices attuned to the melody of heaven.

With such a treasure, every lofty gratification on earth may be purchased—friendships will be doubly sweet—pain and sorrow shall lose their sting—and the character will possess a price far "above rubies"—life will be but a pleasant visit to earth, and death the entrance upon a joyful and perpetual home. And when the notes of the last trump shall be heard and sleeping millions awaked to judgment, its possessor shall be presented "faultless before the throne of God with exceeding joy, and a crown of life that shall never fade away."

Such is piety. Like a tender flower, planted in the fertile soil of woman's heart, it grows expanding its foliage and imparting its fragrance to all around, till transplanted it is set to bloom in perpetual vigor and unfading beauty in the paradise of God.

Follow this star, dear lady, it will light you through every labyrinth in the wilderness of life—gild the gloom that will gather around you in a dying hour, and bring you safely over the tempestuous Jordan, into the haven of promised and eternal rest.

CORRECTING MISTAKES.—Some people find it a very hard thing to say, "I was mistaken," and will persist in error, rather than give up a point, or alter a practice, even when convinced that they were wrong. This is a very foolish sort of pride. The wisest of men are most deeply convinced of their own ignorance and liability to err; consequently, they are the most humble and candid. He who owns himself to have been in an error, only proves himself wiser than he was before; but, "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than of him."

"My whole life," said a certain good man, "has been spent in discovering my own ignorance and mistakes, and in endeavouring to correct them; and now that I am an old man, instead of finding more reason than formerly to trust myself, I am every day, more and more convinced of the necessity of praying for constant guidance, instruction, and correction from God. This is my daily prayer: 'Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me, and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.' I hope and trust I shall not be found mistaken at last."—ABBOT.

RELIGION.—It teaches us those arts which will render us beloved and respected, which will contribute to our present comfort as well as our future happiness. Its great ornament is charity—it inculcates nothing but love and simplicity of affection; it breathes nothing but the purest spirit of delight—in short, it is a system perfectly calculated to benefit the heart, improve the mind, and enlighten the understanding. This is religion, "pure and undefiled"—pure from bigotry, and undefiled by hypocrisy.

THE STANDARD.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

No. XIX.

My last communication was intended to shew that concessions of the most conciliatory nature, have been the order of the day, on the part of the Government, for many years. The subject was not exhausted. Volumes might be written, from the most authentic documents, in proof of the paternal, conciliatory and liberal character of that Government which the majority have not sense enough to appreciate. The real grievances of the Province were always redressed in proportion as they were pointed out. According to the Despatch of Sir Geo. Murray, of the 29th Sept. 1829, addressed to Sir James Kempt, nothing was refused to the complaints of grievances then ripe and presented except the control on the part of Government of the Revenues accruing from the British Acts of 1774 (14th Geo. III. Chap. 31.) and of 1791 (31st Geo. III., Chap. 33. and 83.) and of 1791 (31st Geo. III., Chap. 31.) which he said no authority could relax but that of the Parliament of Great Britain. It is evident from the tenor of that, and subsequent despatches, that Government had no objection to the relinquishment of controlling the revenues arising from these acts, whenever Parliament would relieve it from the responsibility which the acts in question imposed.

Sir James Kempt, in a message to the House of Assembly, presented in February, 1828, estimated the Revenues arising from them at £38,100, from which the salaries of the officers administering the Government, and the salaries of the judges were always paid.

In the message of his Excellency Lord Aylmer, presented to the House of Assembly on the 23d Feb. 1831, the following remarkable surrender of these Revenues is made. "His Majesty," says his Excellency, "concedes the disposal of these Revenues with cordial good will, and cannot doubt that it will be met with a reciprocal feeling by the Representatives of an attached and loyal people."

"The Revenues to be given up, taken upon an average of the last two years amount to £38,125 currency, and the amount of the Civil List, according to the estimate herewith transmitted, amounts to 19,500 pounds. It is not, however, necessary to call upon the Legislature to grant the whole sum of 19,500 pounds, inasmuch as by the Provincial Act of the 35th Geo. III. the sum of 5000 pounds is permanently granted towards the maintenance of the Civil Government, the moderate sum of 14,500 pounds is therefore all that is deemed necessary to ask for the completion of the proposed arrangement."

"It is proposed that the duration of the Civil List should be for the life of His Majesty."

"It is hoped that the arrangements thus detailed will be received in the spirit in which they are dictated, a spirit of conciliation and confidence."

"His Majesty is prepared to surrender a large and increasing Revenue—He asks in return for a fixed and moderate Civil List, much less in amount than the Revenue given up: and the settlement of this long agitated question will be deemed by his Majesty one of the happiest events of his Reign, the glory of which, (the people of Canada will be assured) will be the promotion of the happiness and content of all classes of his subjects, in every quarter of the globe."

Is that nobleman who was selected by the King's Government, as the honoured instrument of making such ample, such liberal, and such conciliatory proposals to the Province, and who made them in language so indicative of his own benevolent feelings, deserving of the treatment which, in more instances than can be enumerated he has met with from the Representatives of the people in the House of Assembly? His invitations to the members to dine with him in the usual manner were rejected with most disgraceful rudeness. Some of his speeches were expunged from their journals by an infamous vote of the House. More than one member made gross attacks on him on the floor of the House where ruffianism is frequently indebted to the shield of privilege for protection. They petitioned the Commons House of Great Britain to impeach him at the Bar of the Lords for high crimes and misdemeanors, in his administration of the affairs of this Province.

But to return from this digression. The object for which the £19,500 were reserved was for securing the independence of the judges in the discharge of their functions to the public, and that of the officers administering the Government, on the ground that if ever those departments become dependent on the annual vote of a popular Assembly, justice can no longer hold up an even scale between man and man in controversies of Law. When these proposals, for settling financial difficulties, were made, it was thought that a time of peace was approaching, and that the whole attention of the Legislature and of the Government would be applied to the improvement of the country, and the development of its resources. But the concessions, in proportion as they were ample, created an appetite for more. The conciliating tone in which they were made, instead of being reciprocated, provoked abuse, extravagant wiliness and insolence. New grievances were hatched, from time to time. Fourteen counts of them were sent home, which were answered one by one, by Lord Goderich, then Secretary for the Colonies, in his despatch of July 17th 1831. Excepting the surrender of the Province, and the total abandonment of the Prerogatives of the Crown, every thing is yielded in this despatch that was asked. The appropriation of the whole

Revenue is put into the hands of the Assembly, on the simple condition of rendering the judges independent of the authority of the Crown, and the control of the other branches of the Legislature, thus placing them exactly in the same position as that of the judges of the supreme courts at Westminster."

The proceeds of the Jesuits estates are put in their hands, in order to be laid out, according to the original intention of vesting them in the Order, namely, the education of the people. In fulfillment of this alleged intention, the Assembly asked for these estates, and in compliance with the language of their petitions, the estates of the late order of the Jesuits were put into their hands for the education of the people, as originally designed, when there was not a single Protestant among the people. And when the House of Assembly shall have possessed themselves of all the power which they now grasp at, is there a single individual in all the Townships, who will acknowledge himself so great a dolt, as to expect that Protestants shall be allowed to claim part or parcel of funds that were originally dedicated for the education of Roman Catholics exclusively?

An improvement was made in the composition of the Legislative Council. At that time its demolition was not asked. They were allowed to have an agent in England, on condition that the Legislature should unite in the appointment of one. Nothing in fact was withheld, but their independence. They were not, however, satisfied. The Legislative Council is not their tool. It presumes to exercise some independence, and cannot be induced to pass all their bills. But in proportion as they have acquired power from the concessions made to them, they have become totally incapable of brooking opposition to their will. Hence, it avails them nothing to have the power of controlling the whole Revenue of the Province, unless they can also pass their Bills without opposition from any quarter, and unless they have the power of appointing to all offices. The people, without a doubt, labour under grievances of a very peculiar nature, but the House of Assembly does not labour under a single one, except the remaining barriers of the Constitution in its way to supreme power. The grievances of the House of Assembly and the grievances of the people are very different things. The Assembly aim at the destruction of a co-ordinate Branch of the Legislature, knowing that on the event of success, the Executive will form, being alone, but a small obstacle in their strides to supreme power. Their grievances are easily resolved into complaints against the obstacles which oppose their ambition. The people have good cause, certainly, to complain of grievances, when evil-disposing, ambitious men are so hard at work to gratify their own insatiable ambition, without any regard to the best interests of the country.

Every thing has already been yielded to their clamorous demands that a colonial state of dependence on a mother country can admit of, and yet they are more dissatisfied than ever. What hopes, then, can we have from the concessions of a new Governor? He cannot be so liberal as Lord Aylmer, in regard to the subjects of finance, because there is nothing left for him on that head. The subject of debate must therefore centre in matters which affect the connexion between Great Britain and this Province. We, the inhabitants of the Townships, of British birth, and of British descent, must have seen, unless we choose to be blind, that the government has been liberal, benevolent and conciliatory, ever since the troubles began, beyond all example. How, then, in the name of common sense can we lend our assistance to men who aim at nothing short of what amounts to a severance from the parent country? I hope the Township radicals, notwithstanding their present project, neither wish for a separation, nor to make the majority of the House of Assembly supreme. Should there be, however, contrary to all expectation, any among them so blind, so absolutely lost to all wise consideration, the fate inevitably awaiting them, in case of success, that of being "hewers of wood and drawers of water," to the conqueror, will be but little of what they shall have richly deserved. You know, how you have hitherto been used as subjects of the King. You have been entire masters of your own acquisitions in as full and ample a manner as any people, without one exception, on the face of the earth. Every grievance of which you ever had cause to complain arose from the antipathy which a French House of Assembly manifested, on all occasions to have any sympathy with you. The affection which they now pretend to shew you is most preposterous because it is hypocritical and dangerously ominous. It is a gilded snare, and you will find that it will yet out the flesh and penetrate to the soul. Do you think that in case of being successful, your burthens will be less, and your privileges greater than they have hitherto been? This question deserves your consideration. Have you reason to suppose that the French majority in the House of Assembly, in the event of becoming independent, are capable of understanding the principles of rational liberty, and of legislating for Englishmen and Americans? If you do I envy not your intellectual powers. To talk of them as the friends of liberty is folly. They know not what it means. Are you not yet sensible that they have most shamefully imposed on your understandings as men in the resolutions which they have palmed on you at the Dunham meeting? In the face of the world I assert that not a man among you, residing in the Townships, ever composed one of them. They do not contain your language. They do not utter your complaints. Could you prove that they are, your real production, it would be a matter of exultation to be assured that my countrymen spoke their own language, and not like parrots spoke as they were told. Let us then who love peace, and the happiness and prosperity of the country, whether radicals, Tories, or whatever you choose, give our hearty wishes that the difficulties may be all composed, on a permanent footing under the present, I hope, pacific commission.

S. D.

To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

Mr. Editor:—Having observed in several of your late numbers, communications from the President and Secretary of the County of Mississkoui Agricultural Society by which it appears that some dissensions exist therein, originating in a diversity of opinion relative to the place of holding the next Cattle Show, I take the liberty to make a few remarks upon the Statute, by virtue of which, Agricultural Societies are at present established. And also some observations upon the communications above referred to. By the first section of the Act, it appears that each Agricultural Society is to be composed of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and twelve other members, elected by the persons subscribing five shillings or more towards the funds of the society.

The fifth section shews very clearly that the society thus organized and established has the entire and exclusive right of determining and regulating the expenses and management of the business of such society. The sixth section declares that Protestant and Catholic Clergymen, the Legislative or Executive Councillors resident in the County, and the Representatives of the County, shall be honorary members of such society, and may vote at the meetings thereof.

From this last section, and indeed from the tenor of the whole Act, it is reasonable to infer that the Legislature intended that none but members elect, or *ex officio*, should be allowed to vote in meetings held, subsequent to the one at which the society was organized, until the time arrived for a new election of officers. The arguments for or against this interpretation of the provisions of the Act, may, I conceive, be reduced to very narrow limits. Of whom is the Society composed? The answer is obvious, the officers and twelve members, elected by the subscribers towards the funds of the Society, from among their own number. Who determines and regulates the expenses and management of the business of the Society? The Society itself, by virtue of the fifth section, and not the subscribers to the funds thereof, unless they are members. If subscribing and paying five shillings towards the funds constituted membership, would it not be unnecessary, and even absurd, to require the election of the members? Does the Act require any, and what duties to be performed by the subscribers who are not members, after they have organized the Society? Does it not require the performance of certain duties by the officers and members of the Society, after its organization?

The statements made by the President and Secretary which have appeared in the columns of your paper, afford conclusive evidence that neither of those gentlemen have hitherto made any distinction between a member elected when the Society was organized, and a subscriber to the funds, either before or since; a distinction most clearly recognized by the Act, and necessary to be observed in transacting the business of the Society. By blending members and subscribers together, and allowing the latter the same privilege, in the management of the business, as the former a practice is admitted incompatible with the existence of the Society itself, inasmuch as the subscribers could at any meeting outnumber the legal members and wrest the management of the business from their hands, leaving the real Society a mere man of straw, to be guided in all its operations by the will of the subscribers.

Now if the conclusions I have drawn from the Act are admitted as being correct, and I think no one who will attentively peruse it, will controvert them, the question naturally arises, how shall the disputes be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and the Society freed from its present dilemma? The President endeavors to shew, from the admission of the Secretary, that he possesses the sole right (which it seems he has frequently exercised) to settle all disputes arising in the Society; if this be the case, it must be an *inherent* right, for it cannot be derived from the Act. Would it not be more reasonable to suppose that in case of a difference of opinion, among the members of the Society, touching any matter before it, they would collectively possess that right, and exercise it in determining the question, by a vote of all the members, or a quorum at least?

The Society can, if it chuse to do so, throw away its late transactions so manifestly illegal, and begin *de novo* for the present year, and take the Act, the whole Act, and nothing but the Act, for its guidance. The primary object of the Legislature, in making the grant of money, was to promote the Agricultural interests of the County, a result which it is not very likely will be realised if the provisions of the law are to be laid aside, or only partially adhered to.

I remain, Sir,

Your constant reader,

AN AGRICULTURALIST.

August 20, 1835.

To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

Sir—Sometime ago I took the liberty of addressing you for information, and "O. P. Q." has kindly complied with my desire. But really his information staggers me, and almost sticks in my throat. If it is true, then, it appears that the best service which can be done for the County of Mississkoui, for the free and independent electors of this County, in the House of Assembly is to get sick, or to be absent, and leave the honorable Mr. Speaker Papineau and his honorable Colleagues to do their work without opposition. But supposing the dear honorable member should be well, in the ensuing session, as the Dunham resolution must have radically cured him of the disorder which O. P. Q. calls, by a name which is above my comprehension, not knowing outlandish tongues here on the Ridge, *tremor mentis*, will he not be very useful to call the honorable members from the Comité de la pipe, and from all other places of resort, when the honorable House is to be divided? But, peradventure, as they are all birds of a feather, no division will be necessary. Have I not meekly submitted to the "peculiarly mild and modest" reprehension of O. P. Q., and used "defficient phrases," and what remains for me further to say, but that I am extremely grateful to him for his information, and to the dear honorable member whose sickness was so highly appreciated by the County?

Can O. P. Q., or any one else, inform me what question it was that the honorable member voted on both sides, so as to make sure of hitting the nail for once; and who the persons were in the honorable House, who "told a d—d lie?"

I WANT TO KNOW.
Stanbridge Ridge, August 20, 1835.

From a U. S. Paper.

THE MURDER OF ROBERTSON.—We alluded yesterday to the murder of a young Scotchman named Robertson, by a mob in the vicinity of Lynchburg, Virginia. The information which was in positive terms, was derived from the Norfolk Beacon, and it is to be feared that it is too true. Since penning that paragraph, the Richmond Enquirer has come to hand, containing the subjoined letter, dated the 6th instant, from that unhappy victim of newspapers and a mob, whose name it appears was David F. Robertson. No one can peruse it without sensations of shame, horror and indignation. The letter was intended as an explanation to shield himself from the battery which he evidently apprehended, and with too much reason. It appears that he was not the person supposed—not the Robertson, punished four years ago in Petersburg for circulating incendiary pamphlets—that he never was in Virginia before; that he did not arrive in Richmond by the steamboat, on board which the abolition paper was found, which led to the horrible catastrophe; that he never meddled with the slave question, and is in principle opposed to the designs of the abolitionists. Such at least are his statements, and there is a tone of manliness and candour throughout the letter, which sounds much more like truth than falsehood. And yet it is said that this inoffensive stranger has been barbarously murdered—hung up to a tree in the highway; without the privilege accorded to the worst of felons—a time for preparation to meet his awful fate..hurried from existence by a mob, without a crime, and without a moment's pause for thought.

This deed, if it has taken place, is the worst of the atrocities which have of late disgraced the land. Not only has an unoffending individual, and a stranger, been publicly murdered, but all confidence has been destroyed. Life is held at the mercy of a mob, and a traveller who happens to be unknown to those who meet him, is liable at any moment to be seized and put to death, under the system, which pushes the law aside, and constitutes our reckless rabble, both our judges and our executioners. On what can we rely for safety? Must we band together and travel with arms in our hands, to protect ourselves from the cruelty of those whom we call our brethren? Virginia owes it to herself, to the Union, and to the reputation of our common country, to search out the perpetrators of this murder, and by legal means to bring them to the same end which *illegally* and *unjustly* was the lot of Robertson.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

Charlotte, July 6th, 1835.

From a perusal of the enclosed, you will see the importance to the individual involved, of prompt and decided action in the case; and nothing need be added, I feel persuaded, to ensure it from those to whom he addresses himself. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

PAUL S. CARRINGTON.

P. S. Mr. Robertson mentions that he became acquainted with Mr. Hutchinson of Richmond, a merchant, he believes. P. S. C.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

HALIFAX COUNTY, Aug. 6th, 1835.

In your paper of the 31st of July, the statement is made that "the first number of 'Human Rights' had been picked up on Thursday last, in the cabin of the steamer Kentucky, on her way from Norfolk to Richmond. Reports were soon circulated that the man had come to Richmond, &c. That he had circulated several papers of the same description in Richmond," &c. A printed handbill has been sent from Richmond to Reins' Tavern, in Prince Edward County, and from that place to Mount Lanrel, in Halifax, in the neighborhood of which place I now am, stating I am informed, (I have not seen the handbill,) that suspicion attaches to a young man, a foreigner, just from New York, named Robertson, who left Richmond on Friday morning in the stage for Reins' Tavern, &c. Now, Sir, I am that person. I am given notice, that, if I cannot clear myself from the charges brought against me, I cannot remain in safety where I am. I am likewise told, that, if I am dismissed from this neighborhood, with these suspicions entertained against me, I cannot return in safety the road I travelled to this neighbourhood, so excited is the public feeling against me on account of my supposed conduct.

In this state of things, it seems to me, that the only course left to me, is to address myself to you, who presented the case to the public, and through you to the Mayor and Council of the city of Richmond, whose attention the case has already engaged. Understand me; I am not complaining of you; of them, or of any one...I only ask to be fairly heard, and fairly judged. I say, then, I arrived in Richmond, on Thursday evening in the Steamboat Thomas Jefferson, "not the steamer Kentucky," remained in Richmond Wednesday and Thursday, at the house of Mrs. Christian, near the Capitol, and left Richmond on Friday morning at five o'clock, for Reins. I brought on a trunk from the north for Mrs. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, and left it at Mrs. Christians'. I mention this circumstance, that it may be recollected at Mrs. Christians' that I was certainly there. Then, Sir, if I was in Richmond Wednesday and Thursday, I could not have been the individual who was in Norfolk, and on his way from Norfolk on Thursday, dropped the first number of "Human Rights," &c. I never was in Virginia before July, 1835. I never was in Norfolk—I came in a packet within 40 miles of Richmond, and travelled the 40 miles in the boat Thomas Jefferson, paying

I dollar, and not recording my name at all, not being called on to do so, and not knowing that it was required or proper to do so. I am a native of Scotland, an entire stranger where I am, having been here but a few days...my occupation is the quiet and peaceful one of a teacher. I never have meddled with the slave question, and do not entertain the sentiments of the abolitionists. I have been acquainted nearly three years with the Rev. John Breckinridge, and would refer any gentleman to him for a knowledge of my character. I ask, Sir, as an act of justice, that you publish this plain statement, and likewise that the Mayor and Council of the city of Richmond inquire into the circumstances and publish their decision. I write with great haste, that I may be in time for the mail; but it does not occur to me that I omit any circumstance that it is important to mention. I am Sir,

DAVID F. ROBERTSON.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD

FRELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 1, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Notre-Dame street.

TO ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

The Commissioners have at length arrived and to day we give the proclamation of Earl Gosford, Governor and a Commissioner. The Commissioners come merely to inquire into the actual state of the province and to report to the Imperial Parliament. The advantages to be anticipated in favor of the Constitutionalists, must be considerable, for it will be found that we are the only party in the Province aggrieved. We solicit inquiry, the revolutionists denounce it. The revolutionists are conscious that on inquiry their abandoned conduct and treasonable doctrines will be fully exposed, their hollow expressions of loyalty fully appreciated. We know not what course the Commissioners may pursue, but the course of his Excellency as Governor is pretty plain; and his maxim ought to be justice to both sides, NO CONCESSION to either. Lord Aylmer's refusal to grant the £8,000 pounds, has already thrown the revolutionary faction, almost wholly confined to the majority of the Assembly, into great distress. They depended on that sum as the means of paying the newspaper presses in their hire, as well as the travelling agents employed by them last year, to organise sedition. We have heard it surmised that his Excellency will be prepared to grant that sum unconditionally, but we scout the idea. Let his Excellency look to the corrupt pledges, made by the shameless majority, previous to the dissolution of last Parliament, on the eve of a general election,—let him look to the consequences of that pledge, and of his seconding it, and it will be impossible for him to forsake the decided policy of Lord Aylmer. To yield the infamous demand of the French majority of the Assembly, is to hasten the cession of the liberties of every Englishman in the colony, into their grasping hands. We cannot believe that Earl Gosford is prepared to do this. When he looks also to the ordinary short sessions of the House, and the former comparatively small amount of their contingent expenses, can he be prepared to grant the enormous sum of *seventy-two thousand dollars* as the contingency, especially when he has before him the glaring facts, that the previous session was the last one of the Parliament, that, during that session, the funds of the Province were pledged to an unlimited amount, to defray the expenses of illegal meetings, of illegal committees, and of travelling apostles of sedition and rebellion. It is impossible. Nay his own safety as Governor demands his refusal of such a claim. He cannot but be aware that if he sanctions in any case the payment of salaries to officers, appointed without his knowledge, his own throne is far from safe. Why should not the House of Assembly remove the Governor himself and appoint another? They want only the power, they have the will. NO CONCESSION then. It is said that Earl Gosford is among the Whig Liberal in politics, but we care not, all we ask is, that he be an Englishman, and that he sacrifice not, at the clamour of a French faction, the eternal interests of the English in the Province. The very name of loyalist is sufficient for the expulsion of members of the Assembly; the very name of Englishman is hateful to the Papineau gang. We in the Townships have been denoun

THE COMMITTEE of the County of
Mississkoui Agricultural Society, are requested to send in their subscription lists, together with the amount of monies in their hands, immediately, to enable me to report to the President of said society; he having called on me for the names of members and the amount paid by each.

OREN J. KEMP, T. C. M. A. S.
Frelighsburg, Aug. 25, 1835.

POETRY.

TO MY WIFE.

Pillow thy head upon this heart,
My own, my cherished wife;
And let us for one hour forget
Our dreary path of life.
Then let me kiss thy tears away,
And bid remembrance flee
Back to the days of halcyon youth,
Where all was hope and glee.

Fair was the early promise, love,
Of our joy freighted bark;
Sunlit and lustrous to the skies,
Now all so dim and dark;
Over a stormy sea, dear wife,
We drive with shattered sail,
But love sits smiling at the helm,
And mocks the threatening gale.

Come let me part those clustering curls,
And gaze upon thy brow—
How many, many memories
Sweep o'er my spirits now!
How much of happiness and grief—
How much of hope and fear—
Breathe from each dear-loved liniment,
Most eloquently here.

Thou gentle one, few joys remain
To cheer our lonely lot;
The stern has left our paradise
With but one sunny spot;
Hallow'd forever will be that place
To hearts like thine and mine—
'Tis where our childish hands upreared
Affection's earliest shrine.

Then nestle closer to this breast,
My fond and faithful dove;
Where, if not here, should be the ark
Of refuge for thy love?
The poor man's blessing and his curse
Pertain alike to me:
For, shorn of worldly wealth, dear wife,
Am I not rich in thee?

MISCELLANY.

MR. FAY'S NOVEL.

NORMAN LESLIE.

The New York Mirror makes the following extract from this forth coming work of one of its editors, now travelling in Europe, as a specimen of his happy talent at narrative. It is also a forcible illustration of true courage and swaggering cowardice—the more striking by being brought into contrast:

THE GERMAN STUDENT'S STORY.

"I have myself," said Kreutzner, "witnessed many duels; but we are not so blood-thirsty, generally speaking, as you moral Americans. We usually settled these matters with a sword, a better method, by-the-way, and more worthy of a soldier than your cold, murderous pistol-firing. Any poltroon may pull a trigger, but it requires the firm hand and steady eye of a man to manage the steel. However, as I was saying, when I was at Jena they called each other out as merrily as beaux and belles to a dance. It was but the treading on a toe—the brushing of an elbow; nay an accidental look that fell on them when they wished not observation, and the next day, or by St. Andrew, the next hour, there was the clash of steel, and the stamping of foot on the green-sward; and the kindling and flashing of fiery eyes—and plunge and parry, and cut and thrust, till one or both lay stretched at length; a pass through the body—a gash open in the cheek—the scull cleft down, or a hand off, and the blood bubbling and gushing forth like a rill of mountain water. There were more than one of these fellows—devils, I must say, who when they found among them some strange student, timid or retired, with whose character they were unacquainted or whose courage they doubted, would pass the hint out of mere sport: brush his skirt, charge the offence upon him, demand an apology too humble for a hare, and dismiss him from the adventure only with an opened shoulder, or day light through his body.

"There was among us one fellow named Mentz, who assumed, and wore with impunity, the character of head bully. He was foremost in all the devilry. His pistol was death, and his broadsword cut like the scissors of fate. It was curious to see the fellow fire—one, two, three, and good-bye to his antagonist. His friendship was courted by all; for to be his enemy was to lie in a bloody grave. At length, grown fearless of being called to account, he took pride in insulting strangers, and even women. His appearance was formidable: a great burly giant, with shaggy black hair, huge whiskers, and grim moustaches, three inches long, twirled under his nose. A sort of beauty he had to: and among the women—heaven help us—wherever those moustaches showed themselves every opponent abandoned the ground. It was, at last, really dangerous to have a sweetheart; for out of pure bravado Mentz would push forward, make love to the lady, frighten her swain, and either terrify or fascinate her himself. Should the doomed lover offer resistance, he had no more to do but call a surgeon; and happy enough he considered himself if he escaped with the loss of his teeth or an eye. He had killed four men who never injured him—wounded seventeen, and fought twenty duels. He once challenged a whole club, who had blackballed him anonymously; and was pacified only by being readmitted, though all the members immediately resigned and the club was broken up.

"At last there came a youth into the university—slender, quiet, and boyish looking, with a handsome face, though somewhat pale. His demeanor, though generally shy, was noble and self-possessed. He had been but a short time among us, however, before he was set down as a cowardly creature, and prime game for the 'devils broke loose,' as the gang of Mentz termed themselves. The coy youth shunned all the riots and revels of the university—in-

sulted no one; if his mantle brushed against that of another, he apologised immediately, so gracefully, and so gently, that the devil himself could not have fixed a quarrel upon him. It soon appeared, too, that Gertrude, the lovely daughter of the Baron de Saale—the toast of all the country—upon whom the most of us had gazed as on something quite above us—it soon appeared that the girl loved this youthful stranger. Now Mentz had singled Gertrude out for himself, and avowed his preference publicly. Arnold, for thus was the new student called, was rarely if ever tempted to our feasts but once he came unexpectedly on a casual invitation. To the great surprise and interest of the company Mentz himself was there, and seated himself unabashed at the table, though an unbidden guest. The strongest curiosity at once arose to witness the result: for Mentz had sworn that he would compel Arnold on his first meeting, to beg pardon on his knees for the audacity of having addressed his mistress. It had not appeared that Arnold knew any of Mentz's moral character, for he sat cheerfully and gaily at the board, with so much the manners of a highborn gentleman, that every one admitted at once his goodness, his grace and his beauty; and regretted the abyss on the brink of which he unconsciously stood.

"What ho!" at length shouted Mentz, as the evening had a little advanced, and the wine began to mount, "a toast come drink it all; and he who refuses it, is a poltroon and a coward. I quaff this goblet—fill to the brim—to the health and happiness of Gertrude de Saale—the fairest of the fair! Who says he knows a fairer is a black liar, and I will write the word on his forehead with a red hot brand."

Every goblet was emptied but one which stood untasted—untouched. On perceiving this, the ruffian leaned forward, fixed his eyes on the cup, struck his brawny hand down fiercely on the table, which returned a thundering clash and rattle, and then repeated, in a voice husky with rage—

"There is a cup full; by St. Anthony! I will make the owner swallow its measure of molten lead, if it remain thus one instant longer.

"Drink it, Arnold—drink it, boy; keep thy hand out of useless broils," whispered a student near him, rather advanced in age.

"Drink, friend! muttered another dryly, 'for he will not be slow in doing his threat, I promise thee.'"

"Empty the cup, man!" cried a third; "never frown and turn pale, or thy young head will lie lower than thy feet ere to-morrow's sunset."

"It is Mentz the duelist," said a fourth. "Dost thou know his wondrous skill. He will kill thee as if thou wert a deer, if thou oppose him in his wine. He is more merciless than a wild boar—Drink, man, drink!"

"During this interesting scene, the youth had remained motionless, cool, and silent. A slight pallor, but evidently more of indignation than fear came over his handsome features; and his eyes dilated with emotion, resting full and firm upon Mentz.

"By the mass, gentlemen," he said at length, "I am ignorant of the manners prevalent in universities: but if yonder person be *same*, and this no joke—"

"Joke!" thundered Mentz, foaming at the lip.

"I must tell you that I come from a part of the country where we neither give nor take such jokes or such insults."

"Hast thou taken leave of thy friends?" said Mentz, partly hushed by astonishment; "and art thou tired of life, that thou hurriest on so blindly to a bloody pillow! Boy! drink, as I have told thee, to Gertrude, fairest of the fair!" And his huge round eyes opened, like those of a bull upon a daring victim.

"That Gertrude de Saale is fair and lovely, replied the youth, rising, 'may not be denied by me. But—I demand by what mischance I find her name this night common at a board of rioters, and polluted by the lips of a drunkard and a ruffian.'"

"By the bones of my father," said Mentz, in a tone of deep and dire anger, which had ere then appalled many a stout heart—"By the bones of my father your doom is sealed! Be your blood on your own head. But, said he, observing that the youth, instead of cowering, bore himself more loftily, 'what folly is this! Drink, lad, drink! and I hurt thee not! I love thy gallant bearing, and my game is not such as thou.'"

"He added this with a wavering of manner which had never before been witnessed in him, for never before had he been opposed so calmly and so fiercely; and for a moment, he quailed beneath the fiery glance darted at him from one whom he thought meeker than the dove. But, ashamed of his transient fear he added:

"Come to me, poor child! bring with thee thy goblet—bend at my foot—quaff it as I have said, and—out of pity—I spare thy young head."

"What was the astonishment of the company on beholding Arnold, as if effectually awed by a moment's reflection, and the ferocious enmity of so deadly a foe, actually do as he was commanded. He rose, took the cup, slowly approached the seat of his insulter—knelt and raised the rim to his lips. Murmurs of 'shame, shame, poltroon, coward!' came hot and thick from the group of spectators who had arisen in the excitement of their curiosity, and stood eagerly bending forward, with every eye fixed upon the object of their con-

tempt. A grim smile of savage triumph distorted the features of Mentz, who shouted, with a hoarse and drunken laugh—
"Drink deep—down with it—to the dregs!"

Arnold, however, only raised the rim to his lips, and waited a moment in silence with an expression so scornful and composed that the hisses and exclamations were again quelled; when every sound had ceased to a dead silence.

"Never!" he said "shall I refuse to drink to the glory of a name I once loved and honored—Gertrude, fairest of the fair!" "But," he added, suddenly rising and drawing up his figure, with a dignity that silenced every breath, "for thee thou drunken, bragging, foolish beast! I scorn—I spit upon—I defy thee! and thus be punished thy base, brutal insolence and thy stupid presumption."

As he spoke he dashed the contents of the ample goblet full into the face of Mentz; and then, with all his strength, hurled the massy goblet itself at the same mark. The giant reeled and staggered a few paces back; and, amid the shining liquor on his drenched clothes and dripping features, a stream of blood was observed to trickle down his forehead.

"Never before was popular feeling more suddenly and violently reversed. The object of their vilest execrations flashed upon them with the immediate brightness of a superior being. A loud and irrepressible burst of applause broke from every lip, till the broad and heavy rafters above their heads, and the very foundation of the floor, shook and trembled. But the peal of joy and approbation soon ceased; for altho' this inspiring drama had so nobly commenced, it was uncertain how it might terminate. Before the tyrant recovered from the stunned and bewildered trance into which the blow, combined with shame, grief, astonishment, and drunkenness, had thrown him, several voices, after the obstreperous calls for silence usual on such occasions, addressed the youth, who stood cool and erect, folded arms, waiting the course of events.

"Brave Arnold! Noble Arnold! A gallant deed! The blood of a true gentleman in his veins!"

"But canst thou fight," cried one.

"I am only a simple student and an artist by profession, I have devoted myself to the pencil—not to the sword."

"But thou canst use it a little—canst thou not?" asked another.

"But indifferently," answered the youth.

"And how art thou with a pistol?" demanded a third.

"My hand is unpractised," replied Arnold. "I have no skill in shedding human blood."

"Fore heaven! then rash boy, what has tempted thee to this fatal extremity?"

"Hatred of oppression," replied the youth, "in all its forms; and a willingness to die rather than to submit to insult."

"Die then thou shalt! and that ere to-morrow's sun shall set!" thundered Mentz, starting up in a phrenzy, and with a hoarse and broken voice that made the hearts of the hearers shudder as if at the howl of a dog or a demon, "I challenge thee to mortal combat."

"And I accept the challenge."

"It is for thee to name time, place and weapon; but, as thou lovest me, let it not be longer than to-morrow night, or I shall burst with rage and impatience."

"I love thee not, base dog!" replied Arnold; but thou shalt not die so inglorious a death. I will fight with thee, therefore to-night."

"By heaven boy!" cried Mentz, more and more surprised, thou art in haste to step in hell!" and the ruffian lowered his voice.

"Art thou mad?"

"Be that my chance," answered Arnold; "I shall not be likely to meet even in hell, a companion so brutal as thou—unless, which I mean shall be the case thou bear me company."

"To-night then be it," said Mentz; "though to-night my hand is not steady; for wine and anger are no friends to the nerves."

"Dost thou refuse me then?" demanded the youth with a sneer.

"By the mass no! but to-night is dark; the moon is down; the stars are clouded, and the wind goes by in heavy puffs and gusts. Hear it even now."

"Therefore said the youth, apparently more coldly composed as his fierce rival grew more perceptibly agitated—therefore will we lay down our lives here—in this hall—on this spot—on this instant—even as thou standest now."

"There is no one here who will be my friend," said Mentz; so evidently sobered and subdued by the singular composure and self-possession of his antagonist, that all present held him in contempt and no one stirred."

"No matter," cried Arnold; I will myself forego the same privilege."

"And your weapons said Mentz."

"Are here," cried Arnold, drawing them from his bosom; "a surer pair never drew blood. The choice is yours."

"Blood thirsty wolf!" said Arnold, there shall be no distance!" He then turned and addressed the company.

"Gentlemen," said he, "deem me not either savage or insane, that I sacrifice myself and this brutal wretch thus before your eyes, to certain and instant destruction. For me, I confess I have no value in life. Her whom I loved I am sworn to forget; and if I existed a thousand years, should probably never see again. This ruffian is a coward, and fears to die; though he does not fear daily to merit death. I have long heard of his baseness, and regard him as an assassin—the enemy of the human race and of God—a dangerous beast—whom it will be a mercy and a virtue to destroy. My own life I would well be rid of, but would not fling it away idly when its loss may be made subservient to the destruction of vice and the relief of humanity. Here, then, I yield my breath; and here, too, this trembling and shrinking craven shall close his course of debauchery and murder. My companions, farewell; should any one of you hereafter chance to meet Gertrude de Saale, tell her I freely flung away a life which her falsehood had made me despise. And now, recreant," he said, in a fierce tone, turning suddenly towards Mentz, "plant thy pistol to my bosom, as I will plant mine to thine. Let one of the company count three, and the third number be a signal to fire."

"With an increased paleness in his countenance, but with even more ferocity and firmness, Arnold threw off his cap, displaying his high brow and glossy ringlets. His lips were closed and firm; and his eyes which glistened with a deadly glare, were fixed on Mentz. He then placed himself in an attitude of firing; broadened his exposed chest full before his foe; and with a stamp of fury and impatience, raised the weapon. The brow beaten bully attempted to do the same; but the pistol, held loosely in his grasp, whether by accident or intention, went off before the signal. Its contents passed through the garments of Arnold, who, levelling the muzzle of his own, cried calmly—"On your knees, base slave! vile dog! Down! or you die!"

"Unable any longer to support his frame the unmasked coward sunk on both knees and prayed for life with right earnest vehemence. Again wild shouts of applause and delight, and peals of riotous laughter, stunned his ears. As he rose from his humiliating posture, Arnold touched him contemptuously with his foot. Groans and hisses now began to be mingled with several missiles. Mentz covered his face with his hands and rushed from the room. He was never subsequently seen among us."

FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now adding, in Machinery and repairs, to his present

WOOLLEN FACTORY, 1500

dollars. All the machinery of the Eastern improvement, made in a superior manner, and will be in readiness for business early in the season; tended by faithful help, and superintended by a first rate experienced workman. It is calculated to manufacture 300lbs. of raw wool every day, completing the same amount for the Tailor. He therefore requests those wishing to encourage such business in the County, to furnish him with

10,000

pounds to work on shares or by the yard, this year. If application is made soon, bargains can be made on as good terms for the customer as at any establishment of the kind in the County; perhaps better.

Grey Cloth will be made by the yard, for 30cts. Common colours, &c. for 35, for cash. Manufactured on shares, for 6 yards out of 18 yards. Flannels to be done in proportion to the other work.

Custom CARDING & CLOTH-DRESSING will be continued to any extent the public may require; all superintended by superior workmen, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Frelighsburg, is authorized to give receipts for Wool and the return of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS, Sheldon, June 30, 1835. 12—tf.

TO LET.

THE STORE, ASHERY, DISTILLERY, and part of the SHED, at Churchville, belonging to the estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, for a term of years, and possession given immediately.

FOR SALE, upon the aforesaid premises, 45 bushels of wheat, 50 do. corn, 150 do. oats, and 250 bushels of potatoes. Also, a quantity of rye, buck-wheat, and about 15 tons good barn hay. For further particulars enquire of either of the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will find it for their interest to settle the same immediately.

JOSHUA CHAMBERLIN, } Executors
SAMUEL WOOD, }
Churchville, 1st April, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Phillipsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed by none.

DANIEL FORD. 11—t

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, in the village of Frelighsburg, the well known

TAVERN STAND,

formerly known as "the Mills House."

H. M. CHANDLER, Frelighsburg, May 15th, 1835.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILLS CATHOLICON

the only
SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR THE

PILLS

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—
Hayswood, Clarendonville, Readley & Goodnow, Henryville, W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Oliver Nevel, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Ross, Bronte; Hodge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreat; Joseph E. Barrett, post-ride, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4 ly

SMITH'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening one of the most general and complete assortments of

GOODS

ever offered for sale in this section of country; and at prices that all who will favor him with a call, and examine the quality of the goods, will voluntarily assent is the best and cheapest that has ever been offered in any part of Lower or Upper Canada. For particulars see Hand Bill, to which large additions have been made.

W. W. SMITH, Mississkoui Bay, June 23, 1835. 11—tf.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINETWORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of work, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT, Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

TO SELL

OR TO LET, that large, elegant two story HOUSE, newly painted, with Stables and Sheds; lately occupied by C. C. P. Gould, as a

TAVERN STAND,

situated in the village of Henryville, and sixty acres of LAND. For further particulars enquire of Capt. HOGUE of Henryville, or JOSEPH A. GAGNON, Esq., of Montreal.

Henryville, August 10th, 1835. 19—2m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

QUEBEC, 3d March, 1837. After the close of the present session, before any petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a private bill, whether for the erection of a bridge or bridges, for the regulation of a common, for making any turnpike road, or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privileges whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewal of any act of the Provincial Parliament, or the like purpose, notice of such application shall be given in the Quebec Gazette, and in one of the newspapers of the district, if any is published therein; and also by a notice affixed at the church door of the parishes that such application may effect, or in the most public place where there is no church, during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

24th March, 1837.

Resolved, That hereafter this House will not receive any petitions after the first fifteen days of each session.

22nd March, 1837.

Resolved, That after the present session, before any petitions praying leave to bring in a private bill for the erection of a toll bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the rule of the 3d day of February, 1830, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice stating the toll they intend to ner, the extent of the privileges, the amounts of arduous, the interval between the payments of tolls, and also by a notice affixed at the church door of the parishes that such application may effect, or in the most public place where there is no church, during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

24th March, 1837.

Resolved, That after the present session, before any petitions praying leave to bring in a private bill for the erection of a toll bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the rule of the 3d day of February, 1830, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice stating the toll they intend to ner, the extent of the privileges, the amounts of arduous, the interval between the payments of tolls, and also by a notice affixed at the church door of the parishes that such application may effect, or in the most public place where there is no church, during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

24th March, 1837.

Resolved, That after the present session, before any petitions praying leave to bring in a private bill for the erection of a toll bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the rule of the 3d day of February, 1830, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice stating the toll they intend to ner, the extent of the privileges, the amounts of arduous, the interval between the payments of tolls, and also by a notice affixed at the church door of the parishes that such application may effect, or in the most public place where there is no church, during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

24th March, 1837.

Resolved, That after the present session, before any petitions praying leave to bring in a private bill for the erection of a toll bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the rule of the 3d day of February, 1830, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice stating the toll they intend to ner, the extent of the privileges, the amounts of arduous, the interval between the payments of tolls, and also by a notice affixed at the church door of the parishes that such application may effect, or in the most public place where there is no church, during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

24th March, 1837.

Printers of Gazettes and other newspapers printed in this Province, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers in the language in which they are printed, until the next meeting of the Legislature.